

YOUTH SERVICES POLICY

Title: Programs and Evidence-Based Practice Next Annual Review Date: 05/17/2014	Type: B. Classification, Sentencing and Service Functions Sub Type: 2. Classification Number: B.2.19
	Page 1 of 5
References: YS Policy Nos. A.4.2 "Standard Operating Procedures for Non-Secure Care", and D.10.32 "SAVRY - Community Based Services"; University of Cincinnati, Center for Criminal Justice Research.	
STATUS: Approved	
Approved By: <i>Mary L. Livers, Deputy Secretary</i>	Date of Approval: 05/17/2013

I. AUTHORITY:

Deputy Secretary of Youth Services (YS) as contained in La. R.S. 36:405. Deviation from this policy must be approved by the Deputy Secretary.

II. PURPOSE:

To assist and provide treatment programs that will produce effective intervention for the youth in the custody of or under the supervision of YS. In doing so, YS expects to reduce crime and recidivism.

III. APPLICABILITY:

Deputy Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Undersecretary, Chief of Operations, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Regional Directors, Facility Directors, Regional Managers, and contracted treatment providers.

IV. DEFINITIONS:

Criminogenic Risk / Need / Behaviors / Attitudes – Attributes of youth that are directly linked to criminal behavior.

Dosage/Intensity – The amount of treatment required to reduce a youth's risk to recidivate based on the assessed level of risk and need identified in the SAVRY. Treatment intensity or "dosage" should be clearly matched to the youth's level of risk and need as identified in the SAVRY.

Research indicates that the recommended dosage for treatment is as follows:

- 1) “Moderate” risk youth with few needs (three or fewer) require 100 hours to reduce recidivism;
- 2) “High” risk youth with few needs (3 or fewer) or “Moderate” risk youth with multiple needs (3 or more), but not both, require at least 200 hours to significantly reduce recidivism;
- 3) “High” risk offenders with multiple needs (more than three) should receive well over 300 hours of direct service delivery. The hours of treatment should be cognitive behavioral, and would not include time spent in other activities.

Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) – An evidence-based tool developed to assess correctional intervention programs. The CPC is used to ascertain how closely correctional programs meet the known “Principles of Effective Intervention”.

Note: CPC is a proprietary document that is available only to those trained in its use and therefore, will not be attached to this document.

Evidence-Based Intervention / Practice – An intervention/practice which incorporates the principles that research shows to be effective in reducing juvenile crime and recidivism.

Lead Evaluator – YS’ staff person trained and certified by the University of Cincinnati to conduct CPC evaluations.

Principles of Effective Intervention – Known program characteristics most highly correlated with reduced recidivism.

Program Director – Person responsible for the overall management of a treatment program.

V. POLICY:

It is the Deputy Secretary’s commitment to reduce juvenile crime and recidivism through:

- 1) Regularly assessing the risk, need, and responsivity characteristics of youth;
- 2) Providing an individualized continuum of treatment interventions; and

- 3) Continuously seeking program and service improvements through evaluation and quality assurance measures.

YS is committed to utilizing assessment, treatment, and quality improvement measures that have demonstrated effectiveness in:

- 1) Accurately identifying risk, need and responsivity characteristics most closely associated with criminal behavior;
- 2) Providing treatment interventions that help youth acknowledge accountability, learn pro-social attitudes and behaviors, and avoid risky thinking and actions; and
- 3) Monitoring agency functioning through continuous evaluation, compliance monitoring, and outcome data tracking.

Research indicates that evidence-based treatment is the most efficient and effective means of protecting the public and reducing recidivism. YS and its contracted treatment providers shall, whenever possible, provide evidence-based treatment interventions to youth who have been determined, through assessment, to be at “Moderate” or “High” risk of recidivism.

VI. PROCEDURES:

The most effective correctional treatment programs closely adhere to the principles of effective intervention. They utilize evidence-based practices to reduce criminogenic risk factors and enhance protective factors for treated youth, thereby, minimizing recidivism.

- A. Youth under the supervision or in the custody of YS shall be assessed and reassessed using the “Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth” (SAVRY) to identify the level of criminogenic risk and need in accordance with YS Policy No. D.10.32.
- B. Treatment services provided to “Moderate” and “High” risk youth should be evidence-based, individualized, and focused on reducing criminogenic risks and needs while increasing protective factors. Typically, effective correctional treatment programs are known to:
 1. Target criminogenic behaviors, attitudes and beliefs that have been identified through assessment (SAVRY);

2. Provide effective curriculum-based cognitive behavioral treatment that incorporates skill modeling, role play and graduated practice to build pro-social skills; and
 3. Match youth risks, needs and personal characteristics with appropriate treatment programs, treatment dosage/intensity, and staff.
- C. Programs providing treatment services shall be evaluated using the “Correctional Program Checklist” (CPC), which measures a program’s adherence to characteristics that are highly correlated with reduced recidivism (“Principles of Effective Intervention”).
- D. In an effort to provide a picture of program integrity and to facilitate opportunities for ongoing quality improvement, YS shall conduct CPC evaluations under the following timelines:
1. New programs shall be evaluated within one (1) year of contract award.
 2. Programs scoring “Ineffective” or “Needs Improvement” shall be evaluated annually.
 3. Programs scoring “Effective” or “Highly Effective” shall be evaluated every other year or more frequently at the discretion of the Chief of Operations.
- E. CPC program evaluations shall be conducted by CPC lead evaluators, only. Other OJJ personnel may be trained by CPC lead evaluators to assist in CPC evaluations as determined necessary by the Chief of Operations.
- F. Lead evaluators shall schedule CPC evaluations a minimum of two (2) weeks in advance of the on-site visit.
- G. When possible, the CPC shall be scored within one (1) week of the on-site CPC evaluation and include the following staff:
- 1) The lead evaluator;
 - 2) Other staff assisting in the evaluation; and
 - 3) Other lead evaluators, as deemed necessary.

- H. Within two (2) weeks of scoring, a CPC report shall be completed by the lead evaluator and submitted to the Probation and Parole Program Manager/CQIS for review and final submission to the Chief of Operations.
- I. Within one (1) week of receipt, the Chief of Operations shall forward the finalized CPC report and cover letter to the Program's Director. The cover letter shall instruct the program to submit an action plan that addresses any areas indicating "Needs Improvement" to the lead evaluator within 30 days of receipt.
- J. The lead evaluator shall review the action plan to ensure that all areas needing improvement are appropriately addressed. Within four (4) months following receipt of the action plan, the lead evaluator shall return to the program to check the progress of corrective action and provide any requested technical assistance.
- K. Programs that continuously score in the "Ineffective" or "Needs Improvement" range may be sanctioned or terminated per contract guidelines.

Previous Regulation/Policy Number: N/A

Previous Effective Date: N/A

Attachments/References: